

# NAVAL BATTLE RAGING OFF ODESSA

## VIOLENT ATTACKS AGAINST BRITISH WITHOUT SUCCESS

**Germans Renew Activity on Banks of Labasse Canal.**

## FIERCE FIGHTING BEGINS AGAIN IN FLANDERS

**Forces of Kaiser Which Had Passed River Yser Compelled to Withdraw.**

## BELGIANS INUNDATE COUNTRY

**Berlin Official Statement Claims Repulse of French Attacks.**

## Far East Takes Centre of Stage in War Drama

THE Far East, for the moment at least, has taken the centre of the stage in the war drama being enacted in Europe, Asia and Africa, and on the high seas. With a loosening in the hostilities in Northern Belgium and France, and with the situation caused by Turkey's use of her warships against ostensibly friendly nations not yet clear enough to reveal what its outcome will be, comes the announcement that the Japanese and British have begun a general attack on Germany's fortified base at Tientsin.

The shelling of Tientsin began with the dawn of the Japanese Emperor's birthday to-day, and at last accounts was proceeding vigorously. Tientsin has been invested by land and sea virtually since the commencement of hostilities in Europe.

Severe fighting continues in Belgium, but there is no mention of a resumption of the sanguinary encounters of the early weeks. The British War Office says the British are gaining ground on the western wing, but that the German resistance is stubborn.

Of operations along the line in Northern France, the French report a recrudescence of the activity near Arras, along the heights of the Meuse and south of Arras, on the Yser.

Germany claims successful attacks to the region of Neuport and Ypres, and occupation of allied territory in the Argonne forest. Of the situation in the east, Berlin offers no report.

Petrograd claims continued successes on the East Prussian front and beyond the Vistula.

A news agency dispatch gives a report from Constantinople that a naval battle between the British and the Russians is in progress off Odessa.

Another dispatch from the same source reported manifestations at Damascus in favor of a war against Christmas, and said Bedouins were being massed along the Egyptian frontier. Turkish reports also are reported to be in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Akabah, on the Red Sea.

It is officially announced that Indian troops are fighting both in the Ypres and Tientsin with the allies.

PARIS, October 30 (11 P. M.).—The following official communication was issued to-night:

In Belgium, according to the latest advices, there is nothing to report in the region of Neuport or Dixmude.

On our left wing the enemy has directed attacks against the front of the British troops, and on the two banks of the Labasse Canal, without obtaining any success.

The German offensive in the region of the Ypres and Arras, and along the heights of the Meuse to the south of Frenes-on-Woevre.

## SUCCESS FOR ALLIES

PARIS, October 30 (11:41 P. M.).—Officers returning from the battle front declare success for the allies has grown out of the series of furious conflicts near the coast, as well as in the vicinity of Ypres and Arras. Everywhere, they say, the Belgian, French and British forces have resisted the German onslaughts, and have counter-attacked so vigorously that they carried the allies away in the movement to recapture Belgium.

The unhesitating manner in which the Germans threw their masses at the allied positions, these officers declared, caused a commotion. The impression prevails that the Germans had determined to break through at any cost.

The opening of the dikes by the Belgians near the mouth of the River Yser placed a formidable obstacle in the way of the Germans, who were compelled to recross the river and during this operation suffered severely from the allies' artillery.

German attacks to-day are reported to have been less violent than previous assaults. The opposing forces were constantly in contact.

## FIERCE FIGHTING BEGINS AGAIN IN FLANDERS

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, October 30 (via London, 8:25 P. M.).—The Telegram states that fierce fighting between the Germans and the allies was restarted to-day in Flanders. Heavy firing was heard all night, and to-day German troops continually were moving to Zebruggen, where the garrison had been reinforced by 11,000 marines stationed near Heyst.

## LITTLE INTERMISSION IN SEVERE FIGHTING

LONDON, October 30 (11:35 P. M.).—The official press bureau at 1:15 P. M. issued the following statement of conditions in the western theatre of the war:

"Severe fighting continues with little intermission along the allies' line, especially towards the north. The German resistance is stubborn. (Continued on Second Page.)"

## Resigns as First Sea Lord of British Navy



Prince Louis of Battenburg

## EXCHANGE CONDITIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Representatives of British Treasury Meet American Banking Officials.

## CONCRETE PROPOSALS MADE

Conference Adjourns Without Reaching Point Where Definite Agreement Is Announced—Secrecy as to Plans Proposed.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Efforts to readjust conditions in the foreign exchange market were continued here to-day at a conference between Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the English Treasury; Governor Hamlin and Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, and A. H. Wiggin and Benjamin Strong, Jr., representing New York banks.

The conference adjourned to meet again to-morrow without reaching the point where a definite agreement was announced. Those present took a pledge of secrecy as to any plans proposed.

Despite the lack of official disclosures, however, it was apparent to-night that the conference has resulted in concrete proposals designed to take care of American obligations to England in a manner satisfactory to American bankers, the Treasury Department and the English government.

## SIR GEORGE CABLES DETAILS OF PLANS

Sir George, it was understood to-night, was able to cable his government details of the way in which American bankers plan to meet their obligations. It has been generally acknowledged here for several days that England would not insist on actual cash at a period when this nation is putting in a new banking system. Short-term paper has been discussed as one way to avoid actual gold payments until American exports may reduce the balance of trade. Acceptances for foreign shipments running for sixty or ninety days, with the endorsement of banks in this country, were suggested to-night as a means to this end, and it was pointed out that New York bankers may feel in a position to organize a syndicate to issue short-term securities acceptable to the British government.

As plans for the \$125,000,000 cotton loan fund progress, members of the Federal Reserve Board feel that the opening of the New York and Liverpool cotton exchanges will not be long deferred and hope cotton will begin to flow once again in something like normal quantities to Europe. In ordinary times, cotton would account for a few months for many millions of dollars, now left on the wrong side of the American ledger.

## NO PLAN TO CLOSE MINES

White House Statement Concerning Colorado Situation.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Repeated reports that President Wilson might close down the mines in the Colorado strike zone unless the operators accept the settlement plan agreed to by the miners, resulted in the issuance of this statement from the White House to-day:

"It is not true that the President has in contemplation any plan for the closing of the mines in Colorado."

## SUCCESSOR TO PRINCE LOUIS

Baron Fisher Is Appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

LONDON, October 30.—The appointment of Baron Fisher, admiral of the fleet, to succeed Prince Louis of Battenburg, as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, was announced officially by the press bureau to-day.

RUEGER'S CABARET—8-12 P. M. Special Halloo on entertainment to-night featuring Harry Meyers, Garvey's Orchestra, Good, Rich, Singing, Con. You'll like it. Souvenirs.

## RICHMOND BANKS SUBSCRIBE FUND FOR COTTON LOAN

Mass-Meeting of Business Men Is Called for Noon To-Day.

## WOULD RAISE \$1,000,000 IN STATE OF VIRGINIA

Richmond's Share of \$500,000 to Be Taken Up Immediately.

## LOCAL BANKS ASSUME \$250,000

Regard Plan to Loan Money on 6-Cent Cotton as Good Business Venture.

Richmond business men will meet to-day to finance a fund of \$500,000, the amount expected from this city as its share of the \$1,000,000 subscription asked from Virginia and West Virginia to the \$135,000,000 pool, now being raised to take care of the cotton crop.

A mass-meeting has been called by the local committee to be held at noon in the assembly hall of the Chamber of Commerce. It is confidently expected that the assessment against this city will be raised before nightfall.

In their usual vigorous manner, the business men of Richmond have gone about raising the money. The two States are expected to contribute only \$1,000,000 to the loan fund, and the local committee has agreed to raise one-half of the total. At a meeting yesterday, the banks of the city subscribed \$250,000, and at the meeting to-day the merchants and business men will be asked to make up the balance.

## TELEGRAMS SENT THROUGHOUT STATE

Telegrams have been sent out to all important cities in the State, asking that meetings be held for the purpose of raising a portion of the amount. Each city has been notified of its pro rata share of the fund, and it is believed that the \$500,000 will speedily be raised by the State at large. In addition to the various meetings around the State, bankers from numerous points have been invited to attend the mass-meeting here to-day, and a number have already accepted the invitation.

A meeting of the local committee was held yesterday, and the following plan was adopted:

"Richmond banks, merchants and business men will be called upon to assist in raising a loan fund of \$135,000,000 for the purpose of providing money necessary to finance at least \$500,000,000 sales of cotton. That amount, it is estimated, is the surplus crop, and it is believed that if the fund is provided sufficient to enable the South to carry the crop will be sold at a reasonable price, and the congestion in business occasioned by the present depression in the cotton trade will be materially relieved.

When normal conditions in business are restored, the South will be restored. The plan proposes that loans will be made upon warehouse receipts for cotton on a basis of 6 cents per pound and loans will be carried for one year, or longer if necessary, at the rate of 6 per cent interest. Banks and merchants in the noncotton producing States are expected to subscribe for \$100,000,000 of certificates. New York banks having already subscribed for \$50,000,000. The cotton producing States will have the privilege of subscribing for certificates by depositing warehouse receipts with the committee.

## CERTIFICATES ARE FULLY SECURED

"They will receive 75 per cent of the value of this cotton on a basis of 6 cents per pound cash and 25 per cent on participating receipts, bearing 6 per cent interest. Subscribers to the fund will receive certificates drawing 6 per cent interest, which are negotiable and secured by cotton at 6 cents per pound, and further protected so that the possibility is very remote.

"The fund will be administered by committees appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, and proper safeguards have been provided so that there appears to be practically no chance of loss.

"It is expected that the banks and merchants of Virginia will subscribe \$1,000,000 to this fund, and that the government will refund all the money by authorizing the Controller of Currency to issue additional currency to national banks in this fund as security therefor on a basis of 75 per cent of their value.

"Word has been received from Dallas, Texas, that a fund of \$3,000,000 was raised in that city by the banks and merchants in a few hours' time. It would appear to be the patriotic duty of business men and banks of this country to join in this plan, that it may be put into effect without delay.

## WILL GIVE GREAT IMPETUS TO BUSINESS

"Immediately upon the announcement of this plan going into operation, it is believed by the business men and bankers of this part of the country, that it will be given a great impetus to the whole country, for the North as well as the South is vitally interested in this project."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## Meeting of Business Men to Be Held To-Day

The Bankers of Richmond and the Chamber of Commerce want you at a conference at 12 o'clock Saturday, October 31, in the assembly hall of the chamber, Sixth and Main Streets, at which conference they will, in person, will be given a full explanation of how you can collect accounts due you in the cotton producing zone, and at the same time open up trading conditions. This can be done if every business man in Richmond will attend this meeting.

## RICHMOND CHAMBER OF COM.

William T. Reed, President.

## OTHER COUNTRIES MAY BE BROUGHT INTO HOSTILITIES

Turkey's Attack on Russia Likely to Produce Gravest Complications.

## FAR-REACHING EFFECTS EVERYWHERE ADMITTED

Definite Action by Greece, Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria Now Probable.

## TO FOLLOW WAR DECLARATION

American Officials Fear Long-Expected Conflagration Is at Hand.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Turkey's attack on Russia, reports of which were confirmed to-day in official dispatches to the American government and the Russian embassy, was viewed by officials and diplomats generally here to-day as likely to produce gravest complications throughout the Balkans, Northern Africa and Asia Minor.

The announcement of a state of war between Russia and Turkey was expected eventually to bring Greece, Italy, Roumania and Bulgaria into the list of belligerents.

Ambassador Morgenthau, in a brief cablegram from Constantinople late to-day, made no mention of a declaration of war by Turkey on Russia, but said the British ambassador had informed him of the bombardment of Odessa by three Turkish torpedo-boat destroyers, and the sinking of a Russian gunboat.

Previously the American consul at Odessa had reported that during the bombardment some American property was destroyed.

With these dispatches and previous indications from the Levant, officials feared the long-expected conflagration in Turkey was at hand. They prepared to use the American cruisers North Carolina and Tennessee as anti-African missionaries if necessary, and to set in motion measures of relief for Americans similar to those begun when the first nations of Europe were plunged into war.

## RUSSIA WOULD NOT PASSIVELY SUBMIT

The far-reaching effect of Turkey's bombardment of Russian ports was everywhere admitted. While it was suggested in some quarters that the Ottoman government might repudiate the raid of the Turkish destroyers, and the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, attributing the acts to the initiative of the German officers and crews, many here thought the better part of valiant Russia would not passively accept this view, but would consider herself in a state of war with Turkey.

The complications in Albania, where Greece and Austria had been engaged in a dispute, were believed to alter somewhat the alignment which would have resulted a month ago from Turkey's entrance into the war. The popular feeling from Athens that Greece entered Albania with the consent of the triple entente was a puzzling development for Washington officials. The feeling for months had been that Italy, Greece and Epirus, supposedly incurring the displeasure of Italy, is believed to alter somewhat the alignment which would have resulted a month ago from Turkey's entrance into the war.

The British rule, would incite their brethren in Tripoli to attempt to cast off Italian domination. Italy, to remain neutral, must eventually reach some understanding with the triple entente concerning the partitioning of Albania, or the activities of Greece in that country.

## ROMANIA WILL ALLY HERSELF WITH ITALY

Roumania has indicated in official communications that she will ally herself with Italy in whatever course the latter takes. Bulgaria is understood to be friendly to Turkey and Austria, though recent reports have spoken of the wavering attitude of the government of Sofia because of demonstrations in behalf of the entente.

Striking differences of opinion developed to-day among the diplomatic representatives here as to the probable course of events in Turkey and the Balkan countries. In some quarters it was suggested that Turkey must have had some assurance from Greece that the latter would remain neutral, or she dare not attack Russia. One of the military attaches, only recently in Constantinople, held that Bulgaria would ally herself with Turkey, and the government of the former country was pro-Turkish, he said, the people were strongly Russian in their sympathies.

British officials pointed out that even if war actually broke out between Russia and Turkey, England would not necessarily be involved. It was recalled that England did not declare war upon Austria until it was established that Austrian troops were fighting in France.

The Turkish army could not be transported by water to Egypt, the base of the allied fleets, and the hot deserts, it was pointed out, made it almost impossible to march an army overland.

## RATE REHEARING ENDS

Commission Will Consider Case Next Week for Early Decision.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Rehearing on the application of Eastern railways for a general freight rate increase, was concluded to-day before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is expected the case will be considered by the commission next week for an early decision.

Clifford Thorne, speaking in the interests of numerous shippers' associations, summed up the opposition to the advance. He declared nothing in the way of new developments beyond the European war had been brought out to justify the renewed appeal.

George F. Brownell, of counsel for the railroads, devoted much of his argument to the power of the commission to grant the relief sought on the gen-

## Rulers of Latest Nations at War

Portraits of Czar Nicholas and Sultan Mohammed V.



Czar Nicholas and Sultan Mohammed V.

## GREECE MAY BE FIRST NEUTRAL STATE TO ACT

Turkey's Attitude Makes It Probable That Area of Conflict Will Be Greatly Widened.

## BULGARIA IN CURIOUS FIX

Question as to Italy's Remaining Aloof Discussed in Newspapers. New Complications Will Prolong War and Increase Its Horrors.

LONDON, October 30 (11 P. M.).—The complications of the European war have been increased by the entrance of Turkey into the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria. The Russian gunboat Donets in Odessa harbor, and damaged three Russian and one French merchantman.

No official declaration has yet been made, but Turkey's action seems to make it probable that the area of conflict may be greatly widened. The Balkan present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may easily be drawn into the vortex.

It is believed, will likely be the first state, now neutral, to throw her weight against the Ottoman army. Bulgaria holds a remarkable position. She is bound to Russia by racial ties and to Great Britain by obligations for diplomatic support in the last war. Her interests and sentiment are violently hostile to both Turkey and Greece.

An attempt to invade the Caucasus on one side and Egypt on the other is the program military men think the Turkish army is likely to undertake. Turkish forces have been gathered recently in Syria and Palestine, but a march across the Sinai Peninsula will be a hard one, because the country virtually is a desert.

## GREAT BRITAIN MUST RAISE MORE MEN

The English papers are confident that the protection of the Suez Canal against a raid and of Egypt against invasion are well provided for, but they recognize that the addition of Turkey to the belligerent forces probably will prolong the war and increase its horrors. They say that this means Great Britain must raise more men.

How long Italy can remain aloof is another question that is being asked by the newspapers.

The Portuguese government describes the German invasion of Angola as a small affair, but it is thought here it may result in bringing Portugal definitely into the war on the side of the triple entente.

News from the western battle line to-night indicates that the Germans' desperate attempt to gain Calais and command the English Channel has failed for the present. The flooding of the valley of the Yser Canal, together with the work of the British warships and the Belgian army along the coast, is reported to have compelled the Germans to withdraw somewhat, while the British and French are said to have been able to advance farther into the interior.

The British naval force near Neuport consists of three monitors, three cruisers and a battleship with twelve heavy guns. Destroyers are protecting the ships from attacks by German submarines, which have been hovering around the coast.

A German official report says Dunkirk is preparing for a siege. No important developments have been reported from Poland or Galicia to-day.

## BEST WAY TO BALTIMORE

York River Line, 8:30 P. M., \$2.50 and way; 10:30 round trip. Delightful and invigorating sail.

## RUSSIAN VESSELS REPORTED SUNK BY TURKISH SHIPS

More Than Thirty of Czar's Sailors Are Made Prisoners.

## NO LOSSES SUSTAINED BY ATTACKING FLEET

Odessa Bombarded and Some American Property Destroyed.

## NEWS FROM AMERICAN CHARGE

Representative of Petrograd Government at Constantinople Withdraws.

LONDON, October 30 (10:35 P. M.).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Rome, says:

"It is reported from Constantinople that a battle between Turkish and Russian fleets is in progress off Odessa."

## TWO RUSSIAN VESSELS SUNK BY TURKISH FLEET

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, October 30 (via London, 8:30 P. M.).—The Berlin newspaper Zeitung Am Mittag to-day publishes this announcement, which it says, is an official communication from Constantinople:

"Russian torpedo boats attempted to prevent the Turkish fleet leaving the Bosphorus, and steaming into the Black Sea. Turkish ships opened fire and sank two Russian vessels. More than thirty Russian sailors saved by the Turks, were made prisoners. The Turkish fleet sustained no losses."

## FIVE RUSSIAN BOATS REPORTED LOST

BERLIN (via The Hague to London), October 30 (8:40 P. M.).—One story published here of the recent naval engagement in the Black Sea, says that four Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat were sunk by the Turkish fleet.

## MINOR ENGAGEMENTS AFTER FLEET APPEARS

AMSTERDAM (via London), October 30 (9:10 P. M.).—The Handelsblad says that the Turkish fleet entered the Black Sea October 28, and that minor engagements followed. Turkish scouts with wireless outfits, are said to have appeared at the entrance of the Bosphorus. According to the same advice, Turkish living in neutral countries have been ordered to present themselves to their consuls.

## TURKISH DESTROYERS SINK RUSSIAN GUNBOAT

BORDEAUX, October 30 (1 P. M.).—It was announced officially here to-day that two Turkish torpedo-boat destroyers entered the port of Odessa, and sank a Russian gunboat yesterday. The Russian gunboat, they also inflicted damages on the French liner Petrograd.

## AMERICAN PROPERTY AT ODESSA DAMAGED

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Acting Secretary Lansing to-day announced receipt of a telegram from the American charge d'affaires at Petrograd, saying the Odessa port had been bombed, and some American property damaged. The dispatch from Charge Wilson transmitted a message from the American consul at Odessa, who said he would send a fuller report later, on the extent of American property damaged. He did not say by whom the bombardment was done, but it is presumed here that it was by Turkish ships.

Charge Wilson's dispatch was dated Petrograd, October 29, 7 P. M., and spoke of the bombardment as having taken place "last night," evidently meaning Wednesday.

## RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON, October 30 (1:17 P. M.).—The Russian ambassador at Constantinople has been withdrawn, according to official announcements made here to-day, and, in consequence of the Turkish attacks on Russian ports, instructions have been sent Russian consuls in Turkey to leave the country.

## TURKEY TAKES WARLIKE ACTION TOWARD RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The Russian embassy here to-day received word from its Foreign Office at Petrograd that Turkey had taken warlike action toward Russia.

The dispatch did not give any details, nor did it state whether the action was on land or sea.

## ENTIRE TURKISH FLEET LEAVES BLACK SEA

LONDON, October 30 (4 P. M.).—Strong Turkish cavalry divisions are said to have arrived in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Akabah, on the Red Sea, about 200 miles south of the Suez Canal, and the entire Turkish fleet is reported to have left the Black Sea.

## DIRECTOR OF MINT RESIGNS

George E. Roberts Will Go With National City Bank.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—George E. Roberts, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, Director of the Mint, has resigned. It was announced to-day that the resignation would be effective when accepted by President Wilson.

Mr. Roberts probably will return to the banking business, which he left in 1910 to become Director of the Mint for the second time. His first service in that office was from 1898 to 1907. Mr. Roberts was consulted frequently by officials of the Democratic administration when the new currency law was being framed. He is a Republican, but it was stated that the Treasury's resignation was entirely voluntary, and would be accepted with regret.

Mr. Roberts will become assistant to the president of the National City Bank, of New York. It was announced to-night.